Exhibit A

Transcript

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1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT		
2	DISTRICT OF DELAWARE		
3	3 IN RE:	Chapter 11	
4	ZOHAR III, CORP., et al.,	Case No. 18-10512 (KBO)	
5		Courtroom No. 6 824 North Market Street	
6	6	Wilmington, Delaware 19801	
7	7 Debtors.	October 21, 2019	
8	8	2:00 P.M.	
9	TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONIC STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE KAREN B. OWENS		
10	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE		
11	APPEARANCES:		
12	For the Debtors: James L. Patton, Jr., Esquire Robert S. Brady, Esquire		
13		R. Nestor, Esquire . Barry, Esquire	
14	A Ryan M. B	Bartley, Esquire Reil, Esquire	
15	VOLINIC CON	NAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR LLP	
16	6 1000 Nort	th King Street on, Delaware 19801	
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21	Transcription Company: Reliable 1007 N. (Orange Street	
22		on, Delaware 19801 -8080	
23	Email: q	gmatthews@reliable-co.com	
24	Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by transcription service.		
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1	APPEARANCES (Continued):	
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(Proceedings commenced at 2:14 p.m.)
 1
          (Call to order of the court)
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               THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel. This is
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 4
    Judge Owens. I understand the parties are on the line and
 5
    we're here to discuss scheduling of the Zohar debtor's motion
    to transfer the Dura bankruptcy cases.
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 7
               I'd like to hear from counsel to the Zohar debtors
    first.
 8
               Counsel to Zohar?
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10
               THE CLERK: Operator?
11
               OPERATOR: Yes. We are connected and lines are
    live.
12
13
               THE CLERK: Just make sure everyone is live.
               THE COURT: Is anyone on the line from Young
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15
    Conaway?
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               MR. PETRICK: Your Honor, this is Greg Petrick.
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    Joe Barry was on shortly before. I don't know what happened
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    to him, but he should be on.
19
               OPERATOR: I am still showing his line is
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    connected and it is live. He may want to check his mute
    function.
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               MR. LOHAN: Your Honor, this is Brian Lohan. Mr.
22
23
   Barry believes CourtCall dropped and he is reconnecting right
24
   now.
25
               THE COURT: Okay. Let's pause a few moments. I
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do want to hear from the Zohar debtors first.

(Pause)

OPERATOR: Mr. Barry is reconnected, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Barry, are you on the line?

MR. BARRY: Judge Owens, I am. I apologize. I got dropped by CourtCall. I do apologize for the inconvenience. I guess I'm not starting my first appearance

THE COURT: No problem. We thought it was on our

before you on the right foot. So, I do apologize.

10 | end.

So, we have not begun the hearing. We were waiting for you. I'd like to hear from the Zohar debtors on scheduling of the venue motion.

MR. BARRY: Thank you, Your Honor. I'd like to give Your Honor an update as to what's happened over the last couple of days to kind of frame that up. Before I do, there is a couple of issues that will really frame-up with how we proceed with the venue issue because this doesn't just -- the request to transfer venue under 1014 doesn't just implicate the first filing or the affiliate rules under venue. There are two or three other issues that we think are implicated and are critical to how we schedule this and how it gets framed.

The first is Zohar is secured term loan lenders to Dura. We are the biggest creditors in those cases and ${\tt I}$

think that -- I don't think that's disputed by the parties.

As such we think that Your Honor has exclusive in rem

jurisdiction over Zohar's liens and the claims under the

governing documents. So, we think that's going to be an

important factor between what happened last week, what

happens today and what happens in the near term.

The other issue is we now know that in the Dura bankruptcy case, and you will hear more about this, I think, in a minute and probably throughout the course of this telephonic status conference that Ms. Tilton and her Ark entity are proposing to fund Dura's DIP and to buy Dura through a sale process in that case, but that was done without any consult with the Zohar's.

As Your Honor is aware, we are currently the Zohar's, and Ms. Tilton and all are currently subject to a court approved monetization process that defines a monetization event as a sale or a refinancing which the sale in the Dura cases would qualify as both.

Then the third, Your Honor, is that Judge

Mashburn, in Tennessee, at the first day hearing on Friday

asked that the parties, all of the parties, talk to you today

about the extent of his ability to grant relief in the

Tennessee case in light of Your Honor's order granting our

emergency motion.

So, Your Honor, with all these things in mind I'd

like to just launch into, sort of, what happened over the last few days.

After Your Honor entered the emergency order on Thursday of last week the Zohar's filed that order in the Tennessee case so Judge Mashburn was on notice of it and had the benefit of your ruling. Thereafter, Dura rolled out its first day throughout the course of the day and Judge Mashburn set a hearing for 10:30 on Friday and issued what was, essentially, an order to show cause as to why the debtors hadn't fully filed all their first day motions without requesting the hearing without having all their first day motions on file.

So, the DIP motion got filed around two o'clock
Tennessee time and at that point it was confirmed that the
DIP was coming from Ms. Tilton. Again, Your Honor, just the
cap structure of Dura, Ms. Tilton holds the ABL in the amount
of about \$26.7 million dollars. And the Zohar's hold the
term loan debt in the amount of about \$105 million dollars.
So, again, we're by far the largest creditor in the Dura
case.

Some important features of the DIP were \$50 million dollars of new money plus a roll-up of the Tilton held ABL, twenty of which was going to be rolled up on the first day. Non-consensual priming of the Zohar's as to the term loan collateral released by Dura, Tilton and her

affiliated entities payment of various unquantified fees and expenses to Ms. Tilton, a good faith finding, and the financing was conditioned on Ms. Tilton or one of her entities being designated as the stalking horse, and any bid protections approved by her in her sole and absolute discretion.

So, again, you know, our initial concerns with this were Your Honor's jurisdiction under 1334(e) since this was clearly going to be a non-consensual priming situation, and financing and proposed sale absent consent or consultation with the Zohar's violates the monetization protocol in our case.

Judge Mashburn opened the hearing expressing concern about your order and the extent to which he could enter any relief at all including, you know, procedurally joint administration and the like. We, I and Mr. Lohan on behalf of Barton Hill, advised the court, you know, that we weren't there to prevent any necessary relief. We were supportive of the restructuring efforts. We weren't there to, you know, essentially burn the house down and we weren't going to stand in the way of critical operational relief to the extent Judge Mashburn was comfortable entering it.

We did remind Judge Mashburn that we believe under 1334(e) he could not prime us. He also raised to the extent to which the automatic stay could apply. We advised him

again that the proposed sale process violated the monetization process in the Zohar cases.

The court -- Judge Mashburn allowed the parties multiple breaks to see if we could, you know, resolve the DIP in a mutually satisfactory way. At several points Barton Hill stepped up and offered to provide an alternative DIP of \$5 to \$10 million dollars without the over-reaching protections Ms. Tilton was demanding, and offered to do it on a five-page order and not priming Tilton at all. Ms. Tilton and the debtors would not agree.

Judge Mashburn's view at that point, Your Honor, was that he simply couldn't force Dura to borrower on a DIP that they didn't want. So, we had quite a show-down in Tennessee that lasted all day. We had Your Honor's order limiting what Judge Mashburn could do. We had the jurisdictional constraint under, among others, 1334. We had the fact that Tilton's proposed sale financing violated the settlement agreement in the monetization protocol in Delaware, but we also had, you know, a company that was desperate for financing and by all accounts wouldn't have survived the weekend without some accommodation.

So, throughout the day Judge Mashburn expressed things like it appeared people were playing a game of chicken. After probably six or so hours of negotiation Judge Mashburn expressed a significant concern that Ms. Tilton was

holding up the process unless or until she was designated as the stalking horse bidder. And ultimately, at the end of the day, Ms. Tilton modified the demands placed in the interim DIP from Friday till Wednesday of this week, and she deferred her request for the roll-up and she deferred her request to be named as a stalking horse as a condition to the financing. The debtor reduced its interim funding request to \$10 million dollars. And we advised Judge Mashburn, given the criticality of having funding for Dura, we wouldn't stand in the way, but nonetheless reserved all of our rights and continued to voice our ongoing concerns.

So, when I say defer that means that Judge

Mashburn has now scheduled the hearing for Wednesday in

Tennessee where the totality of the funding request from Ms.

Tilton will be heard on a second interim basis including the requirement that she be designated as the stalking horse and that the interim roll-up occur on Wednesday.

So, as I mentioned earlier, Your Honor, Judge
Mashburn closed the hearing by asking us to seek clarity from
you on what he can and cannot do under your emergency. We
think that we would hopefully be able to cover that with you
today. We also think, again, there are other limitations
beyond your order including 1334 and the monetization
process.

So, that takes us through Friday and the weekend,

Your Honor. Barton Hill has been working pretty tirelessly on an alternative DIP that would, as I understand it, what they're working on, take out Ms. Tilton's ABL and offer the debtor the same level of financing being offered under the current debt facility. They're currently working on getting diligence from Dura and the hope would be that Barton Hill emerges prior to Wednesday with an alternative financing package to take out Ms. Tilton. There likely won't have a lot of the case control measures that we have in the existing DIP facility.

If not, and here's, I think, where the rubber meets the road, we're going to have another show-down in Tennessee on Wednesday. If Ms. Tilton is moving forward with the roll-up, the good faith findings, the designated stalking horse requirements, the release that's in the DIP, all of which, again, we think are constraining under both statutorily and under the court order here in Delaware.

So, we did have our meet and confer yesterday with Dura, as you had requested. We asked, if it's possible, to defer Wednesday's hearing, but we were told that the debtor, being Dura, needs additional borrowing to get passed Wednesday. We have to see if Ms. Tilton would agree to fund beyond Wednesday on the same terms that Judge Mashburn approved on Friday, and we don't know the answer to that, so that you could have more time to adjudicate the venue issue.

So, we think, Your Honor, currently it seems we're hurling forward towards a contested DIP hearing in Nashville on Wednesday. That's going to put Judge Mashburn, once again, in an untenable position because we think the Zohar's are going to have to object to the DIP, but we understand that Dura needs financing.

So, unless we have either an agreement from Ms. Tilton to either fund beyond Wednesday on the same terms that were approved Friday or on agreement to further defer some of these bells and whistles in her DIP. One of those two, in our view, I think, unless one of those two happens the only thing that we see being -- you know, the result is we think we're going to have to ask you to try to adjudicate the venue issues on or before Wednesday; otherwise, we're going to have this showdown where Judge Mashburn is limited on what he can do.

The DIP lender is unwilling to give up, at least, until we resolve the venue issue, the various case controlling demands that she's put in the DIP facility. And the debtors are being put in a position of, you know, giving in on matters that could forever prejudice in our bankrupty case here in Delaware or stand in the way of funding, you know, a desperate company that we have a significant stake in.

So, you know, our request, Your Honor, would be,

you know, if at all possible, we would like to try to get an adjudication of the venue issue as soon as possible and if that could happen on or before Wednesday that would be our ask unless Ms. Tilton is willing to defer the various case control requirements in her DIP or to further lend under the existing interim order that Judge Mashburn approved on Friday.

THE COURT: And, I'm sorry, can you clarify, I wasn't following, the designated stalking horse requirement? So, in the DIP in Tennessee is it a milestone, sort of, term or is it part of the DIP order, Ms. Tilton or her entities would be designated as the stalking horse.

MR. BARRY: Ms. Tilton has sole discretion over the approval of the bidding procedures including designating herself as the stalking horse bidder.

THE COURT: Within the DIP order. So, Judge Mashburn would be deciding that issue on Wednesday.

MR. BARRY: Correct.

MR. MEISLER: Your Honor, Ron Meisler of Skadden Arps on behalf of the funds affiliated with Ms. Tilton that are providing the DIP loans.

Mr. Barry has it wrong, Your Honor. You had it right. It's a milestone. So, Mr. Barry did have it right that we have currently sole discretion rights and we're working with the debtors. They've also asked us to open the

sole discretion to just reasonable acceptance; we're working on that.

The termination rights or the events of default would not trigger from now until the bid procedures hearing so long as the debtors did file bid procedures motion. That in and of itself is also a milestone that would be, not now, but at Wednesday's hearing. The only milestone that would be up between now and November 12th, which is the proposed bid procedures hearing, is just the debtors filing bid procedures motions.

THE COURT: So, I haven't seen any of the paperwork that's been filed in Tennessee. So, I want to be crystal clear as to what he is approving in connection with the DIP. I'm sorry if I am just not quick on the uptake here. So, in connection with the DIP motion Judge Mashburn would be approving milestones only that the bid procedures motions need to be filed or is he approving in addition to those milestones that Ms. Tilton, as a condition of the DIP would have sole authority to direct the -- to approve the bid procedures and to, I guess -- well, it sounds like she would not be designated as a stalking horse on Wednesday. So, I want complete clarity as to what he will be seeking because I am not following what is going on right now in connection with those points.

MR. BARRY: Your Honor, this is Joe Barry.

The term sheet that is attached to the DIP motion provides that the proceeds of the new money DIP loans and the cash collateral are available subject to in pursuit of what is defined as an acceptable 363 sale. And acceptable 363 sales is defined as the DIP administrative agent, i.e. Ms. Tilton, shall have reviewed and approved in writing and have sole and absolute discretion any bid procedures and stalking horse asset purchase agreement.

And it's our understanding that Ms. Tilton has designated or intends to designate herself or one of her entities as the stalking horse bidder. So, as I read this the condition to the new money financing is the pursuit of a sale process that's in Ms. Tilton's sole and absolute discretion which includes the designation of her as the stalking horse.

THE COURT: Okay. So, if that wasn't approved it would be an event of default?

MS. MEISLER: Your Honor, this is Ron Meisler of Skadden Arps on behalf of the proposed DIP lender in the Dura bankruptcy.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MEISLER: Right now, for the \$10 million dollars that's been put in, there is no conditioning to any sort of stalking horse or any sort of sale process. We agreed to that on Friday. When this goes forward on

Wednesday, yes, we are asking for certain rights with respect to pushing the process forward. And inclusive of pushing the process forward is moving forward with the stalking horse proposal that we're negotiating with the debtors.

Your Honor, it's very important to understand that as part of our proposal, as part of our sale proposal we're assuming all the trade, we're assuming all the employee obligations. And so, we believe that we're not only setting a floor for the process, but we're giving a lot of comfort to critical stakeholders to make sure that the company hangs together.

So, yes, it's true that we are asking and requiring the debtors, as a condition to funding if we make it to the next draw that they push forward on the bid procedures. And it's true that we have currently in our term sheet, still to be negotiated because those terms are not applicable right now, but we have terms that give us sole consent rights on what the bid procedures look like and, obviously, we have sole consent rights on what the purchase agreement looks like because we got to agree to it with the debtors. And for that matter the debtors had sole discretion rights to.

Between the moment in time that the debtors filed the bid procedures motion, until we're back in front of Judge Mashburn on November 12th the debtors, as would be the case

in any forum, they are not obligated on the purchase 1 2 agreement. They are not obligated on the bid procedures. 3 And there is no hair trigger that we could trip the DIP between Wednesday's hearing, assuming that the debtors get 4 5 what they asked for, and November 12th other than just 6 continuing to push forward. 7 If the debtors get a better offer, a higher and better offer in the interim then I'm sure we're going to be 8 9 negotiating, and that party who provides that higher and 10 better offer they will presumably also provide a competing 11 DIP on better terms. THE COURT: So, Mr. Meisler, the bid procedures --12 13 MR. MEISLER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- hearing is going to be proposed to 14 15 be heard on November 12th? 16 MR. MEISLER: Correct, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 18 MR. MEISLER: And, Your Honor, while Skadden, and myself, and my colleagues we have not been before Your Honor 19 20 in connection with the settlement agreement. Your Honor, I do want you to take comfort that we looked at that settlement 21 22 agreement, we studied that settlement agreement. And in 23 Paragraph 20, specifically, it makes it clear that a

financing, after the expiration of the fifteen months window,

is permissible because, in face, even during the fifteen-

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month window Ms. Tilton was permitted to provide financing, but it was subject to first consulting with the CRO, not consent, consulting.

Now that the fifteen month window has expired Ms. Tilton has her right and she can use one of her funds, it's not Ms. Tilton giving the loan, but it's one of the funds that's providing the loan, and it's clear in the settlement agreement that Ms. Tilton can act in the best interest of the portfolio companies as can the Zohar with respect to the Zohar funds.

It is also clear that upon the expiration of the fifteen-month window Paragraph 25, all parties to the Chapter 11 cases referring to Zohar shall have and may exercise any and all rights available under applicable law. Your Honor, from our -- what we did in proposing the DIP and doing what we need to do to protect the value of Dura was straight down the middle permissible by the settlement agreement. We, otherwise, wouldn't have proposed it.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I understand. I make no comment as to the basis by which the proposed DIP lender for Dura has made those proposals, but I appreciate your explanation of the settlement agreement.

Okay. I'd like to hear from the Dura debtors in connection with scheduling the venue transfer motion.

MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor; it's Ryan Bennett of Kirkland & Ellis on behalf of the Dura debtors. I haven't had the privilege to appear before you before and thank you for granting the *pro hac* today.

THE COURT: You're welcome.

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, Mr. Barry said a number of things today and also in the venue motion that they filed. I just would like, if I could, the brief opportunity to step back and give the court some context as it relates to the company's, you know, decision to file where and the need to re-empower the national court so that we can get the relief that, you know, the company, the operating company needs while venue determination is pending.

I think one of the things we wanted to address to the court as an initial matter is that as to venue the company, its advisors, its independent directors we all greatly respect Delaware, you know, the bench, the bar. Prior to Dura I personally filed my last three cases in Delaware and they all went wonderfully.

In this case, for the Dura debtors we have independent directors who are very experienced in a fiduciary capacity who exercise their business judgment, filed in the District of Tennessee. Not to avoid Delaware, but to distance the operating companies from the various Zohar disputes that have caused the company a lot of turmoil.

Instead, to be closer to the company's substantial operations, employees, customers and vendors that are in Tennessee.

You know, leading up to our bankruptcy, Dura's bankruptcy, you know, our financial position suffered on a number of fronts due to this Zohar over-hang. Our customers placed us on no bid status. Our vendors contracted our trade terms. We lost credit insurance. You know, there is just a general cloud over the whole company. It put our operations in real peril. It also had a fight and an agreement that, you know, we're not a party to.

So, that limited our ability to effect adequate restructuring transactions. So, in light of that the independent directors chose to file in Tennessee, you know, to really distance ourselves from the Zohar over-hang and to put ourselves, really, in proximity with that which we wanted to realize value from, the operations of the business, our customer relationships.

I mean we have two out of our five U.S.

manufacturing facilities are in Tennessee. Over 300 of our

800 U.S. employees are in Tennessee. We've got over twenty

different OEM manufacturing facilities that we service in

Tennessee and over 400 Tennessee based vendors that provide

us with raw materials and other goods in that community.

Conversely, you know, we have no facilities in Delaware with

no employees, no customers. All we have is this damaging overhang that, you know, we're trying to get away from.

So, you know, our view, Judge, is under the supervision of the Tennessee Bankruptcy Court and, you know, the direction of these two independent directors I mentioned that we would seek to maximize value in that context through what, you know, should be an undisputed orally and transparent sale process in bankruptcy court. I'm not sure any of the folks on the other side pushing for venue transfer would disagree with that notion. It's just an issue of where.

And for the reasons I said, I think that the company has decided it would be better served and value better maximized in that location. Then, however, the sale panned out, right -- again, very equipped, experienced bankruptcy judges would supervise that. However, the sale panned out, what kind of proceeds were obtained through that process would then flow-up to whomever is entitled to those proceeds, right, on the waterfall, their lender or their equity holder.

So, with that, like I said, we didn't have a lot of out-of-court options in light of the overhang, but we were able to obtain the Patriarch DIP which helped stabilize very necessary operational needs including simple things like simple, but extremely important things like employee payroll

and customer commitments that we, otherwise, would not have the liquidity for.

Then, you know, that came with it, as has been discussed, a stalking horse bid, but rather then view that as some kind of burden, right, it actually is a benefit to the company and its how the independent directors looked at it. Here, we have a scenario where we can communicate to our customers who are sensitive and concerned about Dura's future. Our employees, likewise, and the vendors we've been relying upon. We can communicate that there is a well-equipped operator, experienced operator that can take the company and manage their contracts, and administer their jobs and the future of the company.

So, that's a big message, a valuable message. As Mr. Meisler pointed out, I mean this proposed stalking horse does propose to take out, to assume all the trade obligations or, substantially, all the trade obligations. That is a big message that really results in a lot of stability for our company. You know, we're not like the Zohar debtors. We're not just a financial tool or a fund. We actually have a tremendous amount of operational sensitivity points on the labor front, the supply front and the production front that we have to keep in mind and the, kind of, messaging that we can deliver with that stalking horse proposal is exactly what we need independent directors to turn and was the right

course.

Mr. Meisler pointed out earlier, you know, it is just right now seeking approval of a stalking horse and the company could decide, consistent with its fiduciary obligations, to pursue a different path, pursue a different lender, pursue a different purchaser and have that flexibility in bankruptcy. So, if the Barton Hill creditors want to mature their proposal in a way that provides the Dura debtors with the same level of comfort and certainty that the Patriarch currently does then we'll have the ability to pursue that, right, without putting the company in peril by, you know, playing the game of chicken as Judge Mashburn mentioned last week.

So, you know, on the venue front, and we filed a paper this morning. You can see some of our issues in addition to the proximity to the creditors, and customers and if it all goes toward the venue argument which we will eventually brief. It was also predicate issues of whether we're even subject to Rule 1014 on account of an affiliate status. And, you know, there's, obviously, if Your Honor is aware, a big dispute about the ownership of the beneficial and controlled security. The non-debtor that sits above us, Dura buyer. That is its own substantive litigation to figure out who owns what and could be an affiliate. Likewise, there's a stipulation in the term loan agreement with the

Zohar's where they recognize that we're not an affiliate.

So, the point being that's its own, kind of, drawn out

process to even see whether 1014 applies.

THE COURT: But, Mr. Bennet, that's where we are.

So, we have a pending Dura bankruptcy case that may or may not be an affiliate. And I am faced and have in my possession a venue transfer motion under 1014(b). So, we need to go ahead and we're going to have to schedule a venue motion, and it sounds like the predicate issue is going to be ownership. It's going to be, perhaps, an answer to the question that has been in the ethers for eighteen months which are these portfolio company's affiliates of Zohar funds. And he issues that were disputed outside of bankruptcy court before the Zohar funds landed in Delaware Bankruptcy Court before my appointment. It sounds like some of those may come to fruition.

So, I guess what I need to hear from the parties and it sounds like after reading your submission is that you would just like to schedule the venue motion on regular notice. So, we would be looking sometime around November, beginning of November, is that correct?

MR. BENNETT: That's correct, Judge. We don't see the urgency here, right. I mean we have, like I said, an equipped bankruptcy judge in Tennessee and if he is reempowered to hear our request for relief down there that, you

know, we can continue to proceed as debtors-in-possession. You know, again, the operating company point, I mean there is a lot of sensitivities when you're an operating company and you have all -- as Your Honor is aware if you have all these different commercial components to the company that we need to look out for and we need to have a bankruptcy judge that's empowered to provide us with that relief and not feel, in his own words, enjoined in that context.

So, while we're proceeding forward on an orderly schedule for a venue determination we can go do things like go down to the bankruptcy court this week and seek debtor-in-possession financing whether that's staying on course with the Patriarch course approach or altering and going with Barton Hill because they have been able to put something together.

In either case our company's stability can't go on a week to week basis, you know, with financing that may or may not happen. And last week was dangerously close. And we're hoping that we're able to liberate the process in return to, kind of, a standard Chapter 11 approach while Your Honor decides venue. And when Your Honor decides that that will be where we'll end up.

THE COURT: Thank you. Does anyone else wish to be heard on behalf of -- excuse me, to discuss scheduling of the transfer motion?

MR. LOHAN: Yes, Your Honor. This is Brian Lohan. I represent the controlling class, one of its members Barton Hill, a name who's been tossed around, you know, on this call, and in this matter.

We have proposed an alternative DIP. We were pretty flexible during last Friday's hearing on the structure. We believed that the -- you know, we don't need to rehash everything that's been said, but we believe that the Patriarch proposed DIP, essentially, tied the debtors' hand on the stalking horse in a process, and we believe that was directly in conflict with the settlement agreement that we entered into in the Zohar bankruptcy cases.

And we did propose a junior DIP to try to, you know, align with your ruling to Judge Mashburn to do what was necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm, nothing further. We tried to, you know, kind of bridge us to a hearing on venue.

We've been working through the weekend to propose that would take Ms. Tilton's ABL and eliminate some of the obstacles that we ran into on Friday. But, most importantly, would maintain maximum flexibility for an open and transparent sale process including through a, you know, a process where debtors could, you know, outside, you know, the threat of an event of default the termination what a process to identify a stalking horse bidder with maybe a little bit

more time.

And, you know, we think the venue issue should be decided sooner rather than later because we're going into Wednesday's hearing and, you know, wherever it's going to take place, but presumably, at this point, Nashville, and you know we have an order by Your Honor that says, you know, Judge Mashburn can only do anything that's necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm.

And, you know, as you've heard his call, our DIP is going to have to take out Ms. Tilton's ABL. And what we don't want -- we think that's good for the process. We think that's good for the Dura debtors. We think that's good for the debtors before Your Honor, but we don't want Judge Mashburn to have a reservation given in light of the order.

Now, I think we can stall for that if that's an issue after the hearing you on scheduling, but those are the types -- and even in our DIP we're going to require the debtors to file bid procedures not tied to a stalking horse, but we believe a process should begin -- a marketing process should begin immediately for this company. And, you know, those things are going to have to take place whether it's the Barton Hill DIP, which we hope its our DIP or its the Patriarch DIP.

So on scheduling, I would urge Your Honor to schedule the venue hearing sooner rather than later because a

lot will have to start happening in order for the case to be successful.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Does anyone else wish to be heard in connection with the scheduling of the venue motion?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, Your Honor. Okay.

I'll let Mr. Meisler go next.

MR. MEISLER: Yeah, Ron Meisler on behalf of the proposed Dura DIP lender.

Your Honor, I just want to make clear, in particular, that with respect to the characterization by Mr. Barry, he said, and I will quote, the DIP loan is subject to a monetization process.

Your Honor, I just want to be sure you're aware that that's not correct. I'm sure it was inadvertent by Mr. Barry, but Paragraph 8 of the settlement agreement makes it clear that the financing that's subject to the monetization process is one where it refinances the debtors' interest in a portfolio company. DIP financing does not do that. And so, the DIP financing is not subject to the monetization process.

I also want it to be clear too that there are a few other points that I think Mr. Barry surely inadvertently misstated. And that is that the "relief of Tilton." That's not the case. That's overbroad and purposely obfuscates what it does.

It's a typical provision of a DIP order that says that the lender in its capacity as lender is released. We see it all the time. It's just from the company to the lender. It's a typical concession made by a borrower who's getting consideration in the form of a loan from a lender. And so, it solely releases that the lender in its capacity as lender and it's Dura only.

So, I wanted to be clear on that there's not some sort of overbroad massive relief of any and all claims by all parties. It's just -- that's just not the case.

And then, finally, on the statement that it was "non-consensual priming", that's really an issue for Judge Mashburn. But to be sure in the intercreditor agreement what we proposed was there's right down the middle of the intercreditor agreement, they already agreed to it. It's what's in the intercreditor agreement.

And so, Your Honor, I think those three points are really important for you to keep in mind because, at least, from our perspective, between now and November 12th, we just don't even think it's an issue whatsoever with respect to any sort of friction between whatever the settlement agreement might say and what's happening in the Tennessee court.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. PERNICK: And, Your Honor, this is Norm

Pernick from Cole Schotz on behalf of the Patriarch stakeholders and Lynn Tilton personally.

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Pernick.

MR. PERNICK: Thank you, Your Honor.

I wanted to answer Your Honor's question about the venue motion and, if I could, if you'll indulge me, there are a couple of other comments in response left out from the things that Mr. Barry indicated in his presentation.

First of all, we don't take a position on debtors' venue motion other than we reserve the right to respond and, of course, we will respond to the allegations that the debtors made regarding Ms. Tilton's conduct in this regard, including compliance with the court's order, but that's for another day, but I wanted the court to know that we're not going to take a position on the motion itself as to what the merits are.

Second, as to the Dura debtors' request for relief from the court's prior order on venue to authorize the Tennessee Judge to enter a broader relief with respect to the DIP financing and the stalking horse bid. We're also not going to take a position on that.

I want to say a couple of things about or provide the court with a little bit more flushing out of background around some of the allegations that were stated.

First of all, Ms. Tilton has an obligation under

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the settlement agreement and the court's ruling to 1 participate in a joint monetization process, but she also has a duty as a fiduciary to Dura. So recognizing those various interests, competing or even just appear as such, Ms. Tilton did the right thing and she established an independent 6 process.

The company, Dura, hired two well-known, well qualified independent directors and provided them with the resources to hire competent legal and financial advisors. The independent directors are making gains for the Dura debtor, not Ms. Tilton.

She did the right thing in finding competent directors to guide the company through this extraordinarily challenging time. The independent directors exercised an independent and informed judgment, cannot now be used against her.

I want to emphasize that Ms. Tilton will comply with the court's order requiring her to participate in a joint monetization process. I'm sure that argument is for another day, but I wanted to just reassure the court and the parties on the phone about that.

Second, Ms. Tilton was well within the terms of the settlement agreement to provide for the independent directors and charge them with evaluating strategic alternatives for Dura. As Mr. Bennett noted, Dura is an

independent breathing living company of its own. The filing of Dura did not come as a surprise to the Zohar debtors as Ms. Tilton shared with Mr. Katzenstein and Mr. Farnan on several occasions the impossible position in which Dura has been placed, operating with no expense and (indiscernible), hundred plus million dollar loan facility and inability to obtain a clean auditor as a result, while the creditor (indiscernible). All these mounting issues were communicated timely to the Zohar debtors' representatives.

Third, while it's not time to talk about the stalking horse bid, Ms. Tilton purposely submitting the stalking horse bid was to calm the trade of the employees.

And I'm not going to belabor this point because I thought Mr. Bennett went through it pretty well and explained it to the court, but that is the purpose.

Ms. Tilton is the CEO of this company. She's charged with its well-being from an operational standpoint and that is the purpose of, at least, here intent of the stalking horse bid.

There is nothing inconsistent in the proposed DIP financing and stalking horse bid with a joint process ordered by the court. I'm sure we'll talk about that another day.

But the independent director and the CRO are not excluded from the bid process. The DIP is not a refinancing under the settlement agreement, as it doesn't serve to monetize the

Zohar.

The refinancing reference or refinancing of Dura's debt. And so, I think it's important just -- I know the court is being inundated with a lot of information that you weren't necessarily aware of before and we thought it would be helpful to you to, at least, hear the different party's perspective on why certain actions were taken.

I appreciate your time.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Pernick.

Is there anyone else who wishes to be heard in connection with the scheduling of the venue motion and, if not, I will allow Mr. Barry to have the last word?

MR. SHORE: Your Honor, this is Chris Shore from White & Case on behalf of Mr. Farnan. May I be heard quickly?

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Shore.

MR. SHORE: All right. What Mr. Farnan would like is, consistent with what the debtor said, a hearing on Wednesday, if we can all have it and I'll talk about why I don't think that is impossible, but, at least, as a setting - the court setting a clear set of conditions on how the process is going to move forward in Tennessee if that's what's going to happen.

But just a quick digression.

After we left you last time, and after we got your

ruling, the debtors proposed a process for monetizing the companies. Ms. Tilton went in another direction on, perhaps, a true color moment.

You know, Mr. Farnan came in after all the prepetition, contacted the creditors, and he's listened to her for years about the importance of the companies, the importance of the employees, the importance of maximizing value, getting past, what she's calling, noise about conflicts and personal enrichment.

What went on last week is extremely troubling to Mr. Farnan. Ms. Tilton had the honor of -- and let's be clear about this, these are all single purpose entities in which Ms. Tilton is the manager so whether we're calling it Zohar, or Ark, or Patriarch, it is Ms. Tilton.

As the owner of Dura, you heard, she brought in the independents. She was control over the company. She is the CEO of Dura. Put forward a situation in which the entities had to file in which she is proposed DIP lenders, seeks to prime the Zohar debt that she put in place long before this case started, before her using the intercreditor rights as the ABL lender, that she acquired by acquiring the ABL loans which she refused to allow to be taken out.

And as a DIP agent demand the sale process in which she is perspective purchaser gets releases of all the stalking horse protections. And she gets to remain in

continued control as CEO of Dura and is now conducting business on behalf of Dura, all of which is leading to a process in which there was no bones about it in Tennessee, mainly even to a wipe out of her equity in C1, 2 and 3; without all of that would have any input from the independent director or the CRO.

From Mr. Farnan's perspective, this is an untenable situation. First, and we got the position where the company couldn't survive a weekend without access to cash. What Mr. Farnan wants is, first, to avoid any more harm to Dura. It is one of the biggest portfolio companies that is and always has been a key to repayment in full of the 1, 2 and 3, and Zohar is the largest creditor of that entity.

So we are definitely invested in making sure that moves forward in the process which can be to pay liquidity; two, he wants to avoid the 1, 2 and 3 rights getting impaired in a manner that cannot be fixed if the court ultimately takes jurisdiction and; three, he wants to protect, in full, to the fullest extent possible the court's jurisdiction.

Given what we've heard about where the liquidity is and where Ms. Tilton is, you take the best path forward is to have the hearing before the second interim. We had a meet and confer over the weekend. The debtors said that they could get papers in, and they did.

The parties agreed we didn't need discovery right

now to get this heard. And I'm not sure the affiliate issue is such a big issue. It's either owned by Ms. Tilton or it's owned by Z1, 2 and 3 that Ms. Tilton owns. The Dura and the 1, 2 and 3 are affiliates in light of the common ownership of Ms. Tilton if Z1, 2 and 3 is a direct affiliate.

Now if the court either can't hear it or there are issues that can't be done, the Judge was very clear in Tennessee that he wants a clear set of guidelines along what he can do and I think, in fairness, to your sister court, there do need to be some things put in place, not just listening to the parties today, some of this may not be that controversial.

I don't think he should be approving a stalking horse sale process as part of a financing. Financing is okay, but putting a sale process attached to it, I'm sure given the excellence of debtors' counsel and their advisors, they can convince trade to stay onboard without a stalking horse bidder being in place. There will be a process.

There shouldn't be any releases to implicate estate assets of Z1, 2 and 3. And it maybe just clarifying that the releases aren't going to anyway impinge upon Z1, 2 and 3 estate rights. There shouldn't be a good faith finding that would prevent this court from finding that there was a breach of the settlement agreement. We heard a lot about why Tennessee is a fine venue.

But there's no reason why Ms. Tilton and the advisors of Dura couldn't have come to Mr. Farnan as Dura was required to do under the settlement agreement and had a discussion about that in a joint monetization process in every single thing that has happened to (indiscernible) Dura and then without the input of Mr. Farnan or Mr. Katzenstein.

But there should be nothing in the ruling that the court would have to make on an interim that would preclude this court from finding that putting Dura into that process constitutes a breach of the settlement agreement and reserves the right to impose remedies on the signatories to the settlement agreement if the court finds that that's a breach.

It doesn't sound like there's any reason why the Tennessee court would have to kick jurisdiction over the ownership issue. As Your Honor largely pointed out that issue has been around this case for a long time, and we don't need two courts asserting jurisdiction, both of whom under the Bankruptcy Code would have exclusive jurisdiction over the assets of the debtor.

And then, finally, I don't think there should be a rollup of the ABL that, at least, at this stage in a way that if it insulates Ms. Tilton's purchase of those loans. There are issues that we need to look into there and those would be estate claims of the 1, 2, 3 that we don't want insulated with the rollup.

So, you know, just to go through that no rollup, no stalking horse sale process tied to the financing, no releases that implicate estate assets, no good faith finding that would insulate a claim against the signatories in this court for breach of the settlement agreement, and no taking jurisdiction over the ownership issues.

And that's all I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. BENNETT: Judge, it's Ryan Bennett.

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Bennett.

MR. BENNETT: On behalf of the Dura debtors.

Could I just correct a couple of things, or just comment on that?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. BENNETT: So, I was taken in the order that was laid out, there are a lot of things that were imprecise there in that rollout by Mr. Shore, but I think, first, like with respect to Lynn knowing independents. Just so you're aware of the process, the independent directors at Dura were recommended by the company's advisors.

Now, Lynn, technically, had to officially appoint them as the manager of Dura buyer, the non-debtor holdco, but they were -- she did not know them, does not know them personally, has never spoken with them. And these folks have great records in the restructuring community and would not

sacrifice or risk those records to, you know, have some kind of an inside line deal that I think was being intimated there.

But, again, you know, folks keep mentioning how

Dura is a party to this settlement agreement. It's just not

true. We're our own company down below and that agreement

was with different stakeholders above us and different

entities and funds and stuff. We're an operating company and

not subject or party to that settlement agreement.

And, finally, on that ownership dispute, we're not seeking to have -- to ask Judge Mashburn to decide that ownership dispute. That's, again, above us and not between us. And so, we're not looking to do that.

But everything else, I mean, with respect to freeing him up to hear motions and requests for relief that are in the best interest of the debtors' estate pursuant to and not some special custom guidelines, but just the standards of the Bankruptcy Code and case law.

You know that's what we'd like and that's what we think is necessary. Again, we are an operating company with a lot of fragility right now, and we need the ability to realize the breathing space and protections afforded in the Bankruptcy Code.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Bennett, how is my ruling any different than what the bankruptcy rules provide for? It

says that the court is limited to entering what is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm to the debtors' estates. Isn't that what is standard, Judge Mashburn's standard is as we sit here today?

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, Judge Mashburn's view, as I believe was summarized by Mr. Barry, at the outset, was that he could enter some relief but couldn't add additional, I don't know, ancillary components to it. Right, so if, you know, he could do a two-page term sheet, he felt comfortable on an irreparable harm basis, but couldn't add additional covenants and requirements to it because, you know -- and, again, that's his -- that was his view.

I think now we're past the first day hearing. The view of the imminent irreparable harm, you know, in addition to just his own perspective, his own perception, right, but also just the standards, I think we're best, at least from a Dura standpoint, allowing ourselves to, you know, have access to just the regular bankruptcy standards and burdens, and not continue to layer on this particular requirement that has caused him such pause and risk to, you know, our operating profile.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. BENNETT: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Does anyone else wish to be heard before I let Mr. Barry have the last word?

MR. MEISLER: Yes, Your Honor. This is Ron
Meisler, Skadden Arps, on behalf of the Dura DIP lender and
DIP agents.

There's various things that Mr. Shore mentioned as, you know, you can't do this, you can't do that, you can't do the other.

Your Honor, as far as the financing goes, as mentioned in Paragraph 8 makes it clear that it's not the monetization process, so Judge Mashburn's can's on what the terms of the DIP should be should not be shackled.

We are not seeking a release beyond capacity as lender, and that's from the borrower, so we're not seeking releases from the Zohar estate. We're not doing things in this DIP that tie the hands of this court with respect to the settlement agreement.

But Mr. Shore (indiscernible) says you can't do a rollup. This is an ABL. It's the way an ABL works. It rolls over. It turns inventory into cash, inventory into AR into cash -- it's the natural mechanics. And I personally never seen an ABL that doesn't get rolled up.

With respect to, you know, the good faith finding, well we're a DIP lender. We need the 364(e) finding. No party on the planet would loan money to a Chapter 11 debtor without that 364(e) finding.

And so, there are certain elements that Mr. Shore

is demanding that are simply out of place and shouldn't be comments by this court. We do understand that this court could take the matter up on a venue transfer motion on or prior to November 12th and that's okay with us. We really think the rubber hits the road on the November 12th bid procedures hearing.

Again, we think it's straight down the middle that what we did is absolutely okay and within the confines of the settlement agreement. But in between now and then, Your Honor, we do have an investment in this, and so we would like to see the Dura debtors can take the liquidity that we're operating and run a value maximizing process as the settlement agreement states, its acknowledged that the CRO, and I'm quoting Paragraph 10, it is acknowledged that the CRO will act in the best interest of the Zohar funds and Tilton in the best interest of the Group A portfolio companies.

We're trying to maximize value. And, Your Honor, quite honestly, Mr. Shore and his clients and Zohar estate they're only worried about their term loan. And so, they have a very parochial interest and it just — it doesn't belong in our DIP order, so we're not trying their hands as to whatever it is that they believe is going on in the settlement agreement.

Thanks, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 1 2 MR. LOHAN: Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Yes. 4 MR. LOHAN: I know Your Honor wants to get to Mr. 5 Barry, but may I be heard for just one second. This is Brian Lohan on behalf of Barton Hill. 6 7 THE COURT: Sure. MR. LOHAN: I don't know how Mr. Meisler can say 8 9 that the DIP it's not part of monetization when the DIP 10 expressly tied its existence to the existence of a sale 11 process for the company that doesn't contemplate a joint sale 12 process. It's all one and the same. It's really hard to 13 say a loan is a financing that's separate from the sale 14 They're all intertwined. And we think that's just 15 process. 16 inappropriate and it's too far in light of the settlement agreement. That's all. 17 18 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Okay. 19 MR. MEISLER: Excuse me, Your Honor. Ron Meisler, 20 Skadden Arps. 21 It's not the DIP loan. (Indiscernible) that is 22 clearly, by the way, so that the company can implement 23 whatever it needs to implement to maximize value. 24 What Mr. Lohan is confusing is the bid procedures. 25 The bid procedures are mechanics for how the Dura debtors are

going to go about marketing the business and implementing a 1 sale. So that distinction is extremely important. And while it is the debtors' bid procedures, it's the debtors' bid process. And we want to be sure that it's one that maximizes value. We want to be sure it's one that pays our DIP and 6 pays our ABL.

We will cheer if there is a better bid. We want better bids. We would love -- we're a beneficiary also because, yes, we have an equity interest in Dura and we hope that all the debt gets paid off and there's valuable that rolls up to the equity. That would be fantastic, but, Your Honor, it's critically important that nobody confuse a DIP loan and a sale process.

Thank you, Your Honor.

Okay. THE COURT:

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MR. BARRY: Your Honor, it's Joe Barry. I got to chime in or I guess or I'm never going to get heard.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Barry.

MR. BARRY: Thank you, Your Honor. A couple of points.

First, I think to address Mr. Meisler's sort of nothing to see here attitude, I'll give you a simple example as to why there very much is something to see here.

There's clearly a dispute under the settlement agreement whether or not what's being proposed here is a

monetization event or not. First of all, Mr. Meisler contends that the financing is not but he hasn't addressed how the sale is not. But, more importantly, there is a dispute as to whether or not, at least, the financing is a monetization event under the settlement agreement.

If Judge Mashburn gives the DIP lender, the DIP lenders who is a signatory to the settlement agreement -- if Judge Mashburn gives Ark a good faith finding on that debt, on that DIP loan, how then can we come back -- they're going to come back to Your Honor and say, Judge, even if we breach the settlement agreement, we got a finding in Tennessee that says us doing so within good faith.

So, I'm not going to make our argument here,

Judge, but just to address, again, the nothing to see here

view expressed by Mr. Meisler, there's just one small example
as to why this is much more complicated than just an ordinary

everyday DIP.

Another thing --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (indiscernible).

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Barry.

MR. BARRY: Thank you.

There was a reference that the determination of what goes in and what comes out of the DIP should be within Judge Mashburn's purview. Well that may be true if Zohar's weren't being primed, but, again, there's the jurisdictional

defect allowing Judge Mashburn to allow the priming of the Zohar's liens and debt claims because, again, that's the exclusive jurisdiction of Your Honor under 28 U.S.C. 1334. So, again, this is not an ordinary everyday restructuring situation where there's nothing to see.

Third, we get that Mr. Bennett needs and wants -desperately needed financing, and we support them getting
that financing. The problem is the terms of those financing
are being controlled by Ms. Tilton and the Ark entity. So,
it's not that we oppose them getting the funding at all.
It's that they're doing tremendous violence to the value of
the Zohar estates in doing it.

Finally, Your Honor, our view on -- this is a scheduling conference. Our view is that Judge Mashburn should be permitted to do what he needs to do but only to the extent it doesn't violate Zohar's rights, impair our claims or, otherwise, do injustice to what's pending before Your Honor including the monetization process and including 1334.

So, we're not looking for you to shackle Judge
Mashburn. To the extent he can be freed up that's fine, but
I think we all need to keep in mind the thing that's really
shackling him are the terms of the DIP. It's not anything
Your Honor has done.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.

I have been given a lot to think about. And I

understand we need a prompt ruling, but I need a little bit of time to think about if I need to modify the terms of my order, so here's what I'd like to do.

I'd like to reconvene and at 4:15, if we can all reconvene via CourtCall and, at that point, we'll address the matters before the court. Okay. So, we're going to take a brief break, and I will be back online at 4:15. Thank you.

(Recess at 3:21 p.m.)

(Proceedings resumed at 4:20 p.m.)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel. This is

Judge Owens. Thank you very much for affording me a few

moments to collect my thoughts after the presentation about
an hour ago.

So, here is what I would like to do:

First, the court intends to hold a hearing on the debtor's venue motion on Friday, November 1st at 9:30 a.m. I would like the parties to meet and confer regarding an appropriate briefing schedule, but I'd like replies filed no later than end of the day Tuesday. A certification of counsel with an order approving the agreed upon briefing schedule should be filed and submitted by this Wednesday.

Second, the parties today have asked this court to make significant rulings with respect to the DIP financing motion that will be before Judge Mashburn this week, and to modify the order it entered last week regarding the relief

Judge Mashburn may enter in the Dura cases; however, I decline to do so.

The parties have attempted to summarize the DIP relief sought, but as we all know the devil is in the details. What I have heard, however, is extremely troubling and I will not be inclined to readily approve such relief; nonetheless, that is for Judge Mashburn to decide. My order is consistent with Rule 6003, 4001, and 1014, and it will stand as written.

I will simply note that any order that is to be entered by Judge Mashburn on Wednesday is an interim order and under the bankruptcy rules and our local rules that relief can be re-visited at a final hearing by the court with jurisdiction at that time.

Thank you. I will look for the certification of counsel on Wednesday.

We will stand adjourned. Thank you.

(Proceedings concluded at 4:25 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

/s/Mary Zajaczkowski Mary Zajaczkowski, CET**D-531

October 22, 2019